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Canada. Agriculture, Department of.
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ABSTRACT

of

CANADIAN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

on

CO-OPERATIVES

by

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Economics Division

Marketing Service

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PREFACE

This abstract of provincial co-operative legislation in Canada has been prepared at the request of the Interprovincial Conference on Co-operatives meeting in Ottawa in 1956.

The study is designed to provide easy access to the content of co-operative legislation in force in the various provinces.

Acknowledgement is made of the assistance received from the provinces in supplying information and in reviewing this material.

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Summary

Legislation under which co-operatives may be incorporated is found in every province of the Dominion. All provinces except Ontario and Manitoba have at least one act which deals exclusively with co-operatives. In Ontario and Manitoba incorporation is granted under special sections of the provincial companies or corporations acts.

Co-operative associations may be incorporated under federal legislation and letters patent have been granted under the Dominion Companies Act to some forty associations which in the main are active in more than one province. The Dominion Companies Act was not designed to cover co-operatives and contains no provisions designed specifically for them. Letters patent issued to co-operatives under the Act include provisions to insure that the activities shall be carried on according to co-operative principles, and the word "Co-operative" may not be used in the name without such provisions in the letters patent.

Four co-operatives have been incorporated under special acts of the Dominion Parliament. The only other federal co-operative legislation under which letters patent may be obtained is the Co-operative Credit Associations Act of 1953.

Administration

There is considerable variation between provinces in the placing of responsibility for the administration of co-operative legislation.

In Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia, administration falls to the Provincial Secretary or Lieutenant Governor in Council. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba the Minister of Agriculture administers co-operative legislation. In Newfoundland the Department of Fisheries and Co-operation handled these matters until 1957 when they came under the Department of Mines and Resources. In Alberta, the Minister of Industries and Labor has jurisdiction. Clearly distinguishable from other provinces is the arrangement in Saskatchewan where the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development with the provincial premier as minister, is responsible for co-operative affairs. The administration of co-operative legislation in Quebec is divided. The Minister of Mines and Maritime Fisheries is responsible for the Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act while the Rural Electrification Act is administered

by the Rural Electrification Bureau, the three members of which are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Agricultural Associations Act and the act incorporating Quebec Federated Co-operatives are under the Minister of Agriculture, and the Co-operative Syndicates Act is administered by the Provincial Secretary.

Direct administration in every province is delegated to a provincial supervisor, inspector, or registrar of co-operatives who is appointed under the act.

Incorporation

Co-operatives are incorporated by letters patent or registration in the same way as other types of business. The application for incorporation, which contains full information regarding the association and has been approved by the required majority of members, is submitted to the registrar or other provincial officer for approval.

The provincial acts vary in the number of members' signatures required on the memorandum or declaration of association, or whatever term may be used for the application for incorporation. The Ontario Corporations Act under which co-operatives in that province are incorporated, requires three signatures on the application for letters patent. In Quebec the Co-operative Agricultural Association Act and the Fishermens' Co-operative Associations Act require 25 signatures. Most frequently ten signatures are required. Some provinces stipulate that members signing must be over 21 years of age and require them to be residents.

Name

In all provinces the name of the association must be approved before incorporation is granted. The name must end in the word "Limited" in all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. In Saskatchewan, however, community service associations and federations are not required to use the word "Limited".

In British Columbia the name must end with the word "Co-operative," and may not include the words "Company" or "Limited" which are reserved for

ordinary corporations. All provinces except Quebec and Alberta require the word "Co-operative" in the name.

In British Columbia the words "Society", "Union" or "Exchange" may be included in the name. In Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan the name must not include such words as "Royal", "Imperial", "Kings," "Queens", etc., and in Prince Edward Island the name must end with "Co-operative Association Limited."

Objectives and Purposes

All types of co-operatives are registered or incorporated under one act in each province except Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In Quebec there are five acts which deal exclusively with co-operative societies. One of these, The Quebec Federated Co-operative Act, was passed solely to permit the formation of a large central co-operative from three smaller associations. Fishermens' and farmers' co-operative associations engaged in marketing, handling produce and distributing supplies may be incorporated under the Fishermens' Co-operative Associations Act or the Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act. This type of association may also be incorporated under the Co-operative Syndicates Act. The Syndicates Act of Quebec covers many types of associations including co-operative stores and marketing co-operatives. Credit societies also may be incorporated under the Syndicates Act. Rural electric plants and power lines are built in many areas of Quebec by co-operatives under the Rural Electrification Act, on approval of the Rural Electrification Bureau. The Quebec Federated Co-operative Act was passed solely to permit the formation of a large central co-operatives from three smaller associations.

In Saskatchewan co-operatives engaged in marketing and processing agricultural and other natural products are incorporated under the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act. The Co-operative Associations Act provides for retail co-operatives service co-operatives and those producing agricultural products.

In Alberta co-operative building societies are incorporated under Part 2 of the Building Associations Act. All other types of co-operatives incorporated in the province are governed by the Co-operatives Associations Act.

Co-operative legislation other than that reviewed here exists in several provinces but it is concerned chiefly with providing financial assistance to co-operatives. With the exception of such legislation which concerns housing co-

operatives, no societies are formed under it.

In all the provincial acts it is either expressed or implied that societies must be operated according to co-operative principles. A definition of these principles is included in the acts of Newfoundland, Manitoba and British Columbia.

There are restrictions in the types of business in which co-operatives may engage. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia co-operatives may not engage in banking and, like societies in New Brunswick, may not operate a trust or insurance business except medical insurance and hospitalization.

In New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia co-operatives may not build or operate a railroad. Telegraph lines may not be operated by co-operatives in Saskatchewan nor in New Brunswick. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not incorporate co-operative loan companies.

In Quebec the Co-operative Syndicates Act states that activities shall not include carrying on a trade or financial business as a means of earning a profit. Both the Ontario Corporations Act and the Manitoba Companies Act provide that co-operatives may not operate a trust, loan or railway business.

Membership

Under most of the acts both individuals and incorporated or registered societies may be members of an association. The New Brunswick act, however, states that membership must not include both corporate bodies and individuals.

Provisions regarding minimum membership exist in all provinces. In Newfoundland nine persons, or two societies, are required to form an association while in British Columbia the minimum is five persons or twenty-five associations.

Although in most provinces individuals may become members at sixteen years of age the usual restriction in holding office is a minimum age of twenty-one. One exception is that under the Co-operative Associations Acts of Saskatchewan a member may become an officer at eighteen. In some provinces, as in Newfoundland and New Brunswick, the age limit for membership may be determined by the by-laws.

In Saskatchewan a member may with the directors approval bring in his or her spouse as a member by allotting to the spouse one share purchased through patronage dividends or interest. Such membership carries the right to vote.

Membership may be acquired through the will of a deceased member but in such cases the directors have the option of purchasing the deceased member's

shares and other equity from the beneficiary.

Directors

The minimum number of directors required under provincial legislation varies from three to seven except in Newfoundland where nine directors are required for consumer co-operatives and five for producers' societies. Under the Quebec Agricultural Association's Act the number of directors may be increased to fifteen if the membership of the association exceeds five hundred.

Directors generally are not paid. The Newfoundland Act allows reimbursement of expenses but prohibits any payment to directors for their services.

Directors relations with their co-operative are expected to be exemplary. In Saskatchewan any contracts with profit to directors must receive approval at a meeting of the members. Some provinces require a definite volume of business from a member before he is eligible to become a director, as in New Brunswick where a member's business with his co-operative must equal at least 25% of the average per member. In Manitoba no regular employee may hold office as a director, while in Newfoundland the Board must not include more than one paid employee.

Bylaws

Standard bylaws for co-operatives have been drawn up under practically all of the acts. These standard bylaws are recommended for adoption but may be modified to suit the requirements of individual associations on the approval of the provincial authorities.

In most provinces amendments made by co-operatives to their by-laws require a two-thirds majority of the members.

Voting

The co-operative principle of one vote per member is observed in all provinces although under the Federated Co-operative's Act of Quebec and under the Newfoundland act when a member is a registered society it may have more than one vote. In this case the constitution states the number of votes which the registered society may have. Proxy voting is permitted only when the member is an incorporated association.

Voting may be restricted by the bylaws. Under the Syndicates Act of

Quebec bylaws may require three months' membership before voting rights are acquired. In some provinces the right to vote belongs only to those whose business with the Association reaches a certain volume.

Capitalization

In all provinces the amount of capital which a co-operative association may have and the type of securities which it proposes to issue, are set out in the memorandum of association. Under Saskatchewan legislation capital may be either limited or unlimited, divided into shares or without share capital. The British Columbia act states that capital shall consist of an unlimited number of shares of a denomination fixed by the memorandum of agreement.

Share Holdings

Limits to the number of shares which any member may hold are provided under the acts of most provinces. Under the Newfoundland act individual members may not hold over one-fifth of the total share capital of their association. In Prince Edward Island the limit may be determined by the bylaws. In Quebec the Fishermens' Act sets a limit to the number of shares which a member may hold but the Agricultural Associations Act and the Syndicates Act limit the value which may be held in shares by any one member. In Manitoba the limit of a members' holdings is one-twentieth of total ordinary shares and in Alberta it is 10% of the total shares. Nova Scotia and British Columbia do not limit the holdings of individual members.

Reserves

Provisions for reserves are contained in either the acts or the standard bylaws of every province.

The Newfoundland and New Brunswick acts require at least 5% of net profits to be placed in general reserves, the additions to be continued until, in New Brunswick, the reserve totals 30% of the capital. Saskatchewan and British Columbia legislation provide a minimum annual addition of 10% of savings to be placed in the reserve. Varying provisions require educational reserves which in most provinces may be donated to a co-operative union or to a society for educational or charitable purposes. In other provinces the reserve fund may be retained by the association or as provided by the bylaws.

Distribution of Surplus

Provincial regulations concerning the distribution of savings tend to be similar but differ in the proportion to be allotted or paid to members and patrons, and the amount to be retained in reserves.

Limits on rates at which dividends may be paid on shares vary from 5% to 8% between the provinces. Bylaws may provide that dividends shall be retained as member loans or applied against the purchase of additional shares.

Although in all provinces patronage dividends may be applied to the purchase of shares, only a few provinces make any provision for co-operatives to revolve their shares by permitting repurchase of them, except when a member resigns, dies or withdraws.

Shares of Deceased Members

Provisions are included in the acts or the bylaws of all provinces for the payment of deceased members' equities. In most provinces the members may nominate a person to whom their equity or membership is to be paid or transferred in the event of death. Equity is recognized as personal property in all provinces. Payment of equity which is subject to the approval of the directors as regards timing, must not impair the financial stability or decrease the membership beyond a prescribed limit. Various provisions governing repayment are contained in the acts or in the by-laws.

Withdrawal of Membership Equities

The right of a member to withdraw from an association is recognized in the acts of all the provinces. Membership may be transferred, or members may claim their equities after giving notice as required by the act under which their association is incorporated.

Capital must not be impaired through withdrawals. In Saskatchewan a reserve fund may be set up from which refunds of equity are paid. In general directors may determine the value of the shares for repurchase if capital is impaired. The British Columbia act provides that redeemed shares may be re-issued if the financial condition is impaired.

Dissolution

In each province legislation requires that an association shall be dissolved by the provincial authorities if it becomes inactive or ceases to comply with the provisions of the act under which it was incorporated.

Most of the acts include provisions for associations to go into voluntary dissolution. An extraordinary or special resolution which must be approved by the members is required for voluntary dissolution. Newfoundland and Saskatchewan require the approval of three-quarters of the members for such special resolutions while in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick the approval of two-thirds of the members is required. In New Brunswick a majority of the shares must be represented by the members who approve the winding-up resolution.

In Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia the provisions of the Companies Acts relating to winding-up apply to co-operatives.

Power to Invest

The power to invest money of the association not immediately required in the business is provided in the legislation of all provinces except Quebec.

Consumer and producer societies in Newfoundland may, with the approval of the Registrar, invest their funds in the shares of any registered regional or provincial wholesale society or in any co-operative wholesale society in any other province or country. Ancillary and incidental objects granted to Alberta co-operatives include the power to invest in any company with similar objects if incorporated within the province. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia also require similar objects in whole or in part, but the British Columbia Act permits only investments in securities issued by other co-operatives.

The Nova Scotia act allows investment in trustee funds only, except on the approval of an extraordinary resolution. The Ontario and Manitoba acts allow co-operatives the same incidental and ancillary powers to invest as are given to ordinary corporations.

Borrowing Powers

Co-operatives in all provinces are permitted to borrow for purposes of the business. Limits to the amount which may be borrowed are included in most of the acts, or may be provided in the by-laws.

Under the Fishermens' Act and the Agricultural Associations Act of Quebec the total borrowed shall not exceed four times the subscribed capital and reserve. In Newfoundland the rules limit the total to 50 per cent of paid-up capital. The British Columbia act does not set a definite limit on the amount but any substantial borrowings require the approval of the Supervisor.

Marketing Contracts

Members may be required to sign contracts under some of the provincial acts. For example, the Agricultural Associations Act of Quebec provides that both shareholder-producers and affiliated-producers must sign three-year renewable contracts to deliver, sell or purchase certain determined products. The Alberta act provides that failure to keep contracts cancels membership.

Loans from Members

Co-operatives in all provinces are permitted to borrow from the members and may pledge the assets of the association as security for loans.

There are limits to the amounts which may be borrowed. Quebec co-operatives incorporated under Fishermens' Act or the Agricultural Associations Act may borrow in total an amount up to four times the subscribed stock plus reserves. Borrowings of associations incorporated under the Quebec Syndicates Act may not exceed twice the unimpaired paid-up capital plus reserves. In Nova Scotia the bylaws may authorize loans for periods up to 30 days, and in Alberta up to 90 days.

Co-operatives in all provinces may borrow from their members through the retention of patronage dividends.

Loans to Members

Few of the provincial acts contain provisions concerning loans or advances to members by co-operatives.

Newfoundland co-operatives may make such loans providing it is not contrary to their individual constitutions. Under the Quebec Syndicates Act, credit societies only may make loans to members.

Marketing co-operatives in Saskatchewan may make advances to members. Associations in Alberta and British Columbia may also advance money to members on satisfactory security.

Auditors

An annual audit is required to be made under each of the provincial acts by an auditor who is approved by the registrar, inspector or supervisor of the province.

The inspector may audit an association or may appoint an auditor if one has not been appointed by the association.

Credit

Most provincial legislation restricts rather than prohibits the granting of credit to members. One exception to this is the Quebec Syndicates Act under which credit associations may allow credit to members. In other provinces the control of credit is through the by-laws as in Newfoundland where credit may be allowed up to 75 per cent of a member's share capital.

Bonding

In all provinces either the act or the standard by-laws contain provisions concerning insurance against loss through the negligence or dishonesty of officers and members. Those in receipt or in charge of money are required to be bonded. The amount and nature of the bond or guarantee required is prescribed in some provinces.

Pension and Medical Plans

Provisions are found in the acts of all except three of the provinces permitting co-operatives to establish pension and other plans for the benefit

of employees and their dependents. Hospital and medical plans are mentioned in some of the legislation. Group insurance may be arranged in some cases with other associations in the province.

Competition

Although the possibility of overlapping services and competing with existing societies is to be considered before incorporation is granted to new societies, provisions concerning competition were found only in the Acts of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Newfoundland may not register a society under the Co-operative Societies Act which proposes to compete in service with an existing organization. In Nova Scotia proposed branches require the approval of the Inspector, and in New Brunswick retail co-operatives may not operate within five miles of another such association.

Party Funds (Political)

According to generally accepted standards, associations operated strictly according to co-operative principles must remain independent of all political parties. However, only in Nova Scotia and Alberta does the co-operative legislation specifically prohibit associations from contributing to the funds of political parties.

Provincial Acts

<u>NFLD.</u>	The Co-operative Societies Act
<u>P.E.I.</u>	The Co-operative Association Act
<u>N.S.</u>	Co-operative Associations Act
<u>N.B.</u>	Co-operative Associations Act
<u>QUE.</u>	Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act Co-operative Syndicates Act Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act Rural Electrification Act
<u>ONT.</u>	Corporations Act (Part V)
<u>MAN.</u>	The Companies Act (Part VII)
<u>SASK.</u>	Co-operative Associations Act The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act
<u>ALTA.</u>	The Co-operative Associations Act Building Associations Act, Part 2
<u>B.C.</u>	Co-operative Associations Act

Administration

- NFLD. The Registrar of Co-operatives receives the application to Register. He is responsible to the Minister of Mines and Resources for administration of the Act.
- P.E.I. The Supervisor of Co-operatives is responsible to the Provincial Secretary for the direct administration of the Act. Registration of the Memorandum of Association is subject to approval by the Supervisor.
- N.S. Direct administration of the Act is done by the Inspector under authority from the Minister of Agriculture.
- N.B. Administration is delegated by the Minister of Agriculture to the Inspector. Letters of Incorporation are approved by the Minister upon the recommendation of the Inspector.
- QUE. Agricultural Associations Act
Under the Minister of Agriculture.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
Administered by the Provincial Secretary.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Association Act
Under the Minister of Mines and Maritime Fisheries
- Rural Electrification Act
Administered by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council
- ONT. Corporations Act - Part V
Administered by the Companies Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary.
- MAN. The Companies Act, Part VII
Under the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration. Sec. 130.
The Registrar is subject to the supervision of the Director of Co-operative Services. The Registrar will assist and advise in the incorporation and operation of co-operative associations. Incorporation is not granted without the approval of the Registrar.
- SASK. The co-operative legislation of the province is under the Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development. The Deputy Minister is also the Registrar of Co-operative Associations.
- ALTA. Co-operative Associations Act - Building Associations Act
Administrative powers are delegated to the Supervisor of Co-operative Activities by the Minister of Industries and Labour. Co-operative associations are registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
- Building Associations Act, Part 2.
Administered by the Minister of Industries and Labour.
- B.C. The Act provides for the appointment of a Supervisor under the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Until the appointment his duties and powers are assumed by the Registrar of Companies.

Incorporation

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- Nfld. Sec. 7 - The application to Register requires nine signatures for a society of individuals, and at least two signatures when members are registered societies. A society composed of individuals and registered societies requires at least nine individuals and one society to sign. Sec. 6 - Signatories must be residents of full legal capacity.
- P.E.I. Sec. 3 - Ten persons or five associations are required to sign the Memorandum of Association. Sec. 3.2 - Provides for incorporation under this Act of existing provincially incorporated associations of farmers or fishermen, on a two-thirds vote.
- N.S. Sec. 4 - The signatures of at least five residents of Nova Scotia are required on the Memorandum of Association. The Memorandum must be approved by the Inspector and Registrar.
- N.B. Sec. 9 - Signatures of ten persons, residents of New Brunswick and over 21 years old, are required on the Application for Incorporation. Any three or more associations may apply for incorporation.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act
Sec. 3 - The Memorandum of Association must be signed by at least 25 members, known as "shareholder-producers". The Minister's approval is followed by publication in the Gazette.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
Sec. 8 - A minimum of 12 associates is required to form an association under the Act. Sec. 12 - Memorandum of Association to be signed by the founders.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 7 - The Memorandum of Association must be signed by 25 persons. After Minister's approval a notice is placed in the Quebec Official Gazette. The prothonotary of the district and the registrar of the registration division are notified.
- Rural Electrification Act
Sec. 22 - A Declaration of Association to be signed by all members. A minimum of twelve members is required for incorporation.
- ONT. Sec. 3 - A minimum of three persons, 21 years or over, is required to sign the Application for Letters Patent.
- MAN. Sec. 27 - Application for Letters Patent to be signed by seven members. They must be producing-members if it is a marketing co-operative. Preferred shares may be authorized by the Letters Patent but are not used in practice. Sec. 128 - Memorandum of Agreement outlining bylaws must be sent with the Application for Letters Patent.

There are standard Memorandum of Agreement forms prepared by the Registrar for associations with and for those without share capital. The forms contain by-laws touching all phases of activities.

Incorporation....cont'd.

SASK. The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act
 Sec. 4 - Five persons or two associations are required for incorporation.
 Sec. 7 - Memorandum of Association must state objects, capitalization,
 etc. Sec. 8 - Sets up wide ancillary powers. Sec. 9 - Corporations
 may operate in other provinces. Sec. 14 - Amendments to Memorandum of
 Association requires three-quarter majority. Sec. 60 - Memorandum of
 Association is open to inspection by anyone.

The Co-operative Associations Act
 General - Part 1 Sec. 2 - "Association" means an association or a
 federation of associations. Sec. 5 - A minimum of 5 persons or 2
 associations may incorporate. Sec. 80 - Three persons may in-
 corporate a production association.

ALTA. The Co-operative Associations Act
 Sec. 4 - Minimum of ten persons required to sign the Memorandum of
 Association.

Building Associations Act - Part 2
 Sec. 32 - At least 10 residents of the province are required to form
 a co-operative building association. The application goes to the
 Building Associations Advisory Board.

B.C. Co-operative Associations Act
 Sec. 3 - A minimum of 5 persons or of twenty-five associations may
 apply for incorporation. The Memorandum of Association must be signed
 by all members.

Name

- NFLD. Sec. 6a - Must end in "Limited" and include the word "Co-operative".
Sec. 67 - The word "Co-operative" is protected in that no person other than a registered society shall do business under a name or title which includes the word "co-operative" or an abbreviation of it without the sanction of the minister.
- P.E.I. Sec. 3 - The words "Co-operative Association Limited." must appear at the end of the name, except Sec. 44-7 - if the members are a group of associations.
- N.S. Sec. 9 - Must not include "Royal" or "Imperial" except by permission of Governor in Council. Sec. 6 - Must include "Co-operative", and must end in "Limited".
- N.B. Sec. 11 - Must include "Co-operative" and end in "Limited". The use of the word "Co-operative" is reserved for co-operatives.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act
Form of name to be:- "TheCo-operative Agricultural Association." Sec. 32 - No person in business under a firm name, nor unincorporated partnership or association, shall use the word "Co-operative" in the name unless incorporated under this Act.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
Sec. 62 - Protection for the words "Co-operative Syndicate" and "Credit Union" in names is given.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 9 - The Act provides a standard form for the name, ending in "Fishermen's Co-operative Association. The Minister may change the name with the consent of the directors.
- Rural Electrification Act
Form of name to be:- "Electricity Co-operative of....."
- ONT. Sec. 124 - Name must include the word "Co-operative". Ordinary corporations must not use the word or abbreviation of it in or with their name.
- MAN. Sec. 128 - "Co-operative" to be included in the name, and "Limited" if there is share capital. Sec. 128.2 - The use of the word "co-operative" is reserved.
- SASK. The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act
Sec. 42 - To include the words "Co-operative Limited" or "Pool Limited". Sec. 43 - Must not include "Imperial", "Crown", "Royal" etc.
- The Co-operative Associations Act
Part I - General
Sec. 5.3 - To include "Co-operative" and "Limited"
Sec. 5.4 - Not to include "Kings, Dominion, Saskatchewan", etc.
Sec. 112 - Word "Co-operative" is reserved.
- Part IV - Community Service Associations
Sec. 85 - Not required to use "Limited" in name.
- Part VI - Federations
Sec. 102 - The word "Co-operative" to be included in all cases. The word "Limited" is included except when the purpose is educational or the extension of co-operative principles.

Namecont'd.

ALTA.

Co-operative Associations Act

Sec. 8 - Name to end in "Limited" Sec. 9 - Word "Co-operative" is protected.

Building Associations Act, Part 2

Sec. 32.6 - Name to end with "Co-operative Building Association".

B.C.

Co-operative Associations Act, 1955

Sec. 4 - Name must include "Co-operative" and may include "Society", "Association" "Union", "Exchange" etc. The words "Company" and "Limited" must not be included. Sec. 4.2 - The word "Co-operative" is protected. Sec. 13 - Registrar must approve change of name.

Objectives and Purposes

- NFLD. Rule 28 - Provides for the formation of Consumer, Producer, Credit and Housing Societies, whose members are natural persons. Also societies whose members include registered societies. Sec. 4 - Societies to be registered must have as their object the promotion of the economic interest of their members in accordance with co-operative principles.
- P.E.I. Sec. 3 - Associations may produce or sell on the co-operative plan livestock, farm or fishery products and supplies, or may provide service, operate community clubs or any business of pecuniary value to producers and consumers.
- N.S. Sec. 4 - Any lawful co-operative business or service except banking, loan, trust, insurance.
Sec. 12 - Ancillary powers.
- N.B. Sec. 7 - An association may establish and operate any co-operative business generally, except a railroad, telegraph line, insurance, trust, or loan company.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act
Sec. 2 - The improvement and development of agriculture. Manufacture of butter or cheese, sale and purchase of livestock, farm equipment and supplies etc., for farmers. The purchase, preservation, transportation and sale of agricultural products.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
To study, protect and defend the economic interests of the laboring classes. Associations may buy for resale to associates only, and may extend credit and make loans to them. May establish works in common for associates and sell their products. May receive members savings for profit. Such co-operative activities shall not be deemed to constitute carrying on a trade, financial establishment or means of earning a profit.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 1 - Improvement and development of fisheries. Purchase of fishing equipment and supplies. To buy, sell, catch, handle etc. all kinds of fish. To build cold storage plants, other buildings needed for the industry. To can and sell fish and products.
- Rural Electrification Act
Sec. 21 - The production, transmission, distribution and sale of electricity within its zone. Sec. 32-a - To construct, operate and maintain electric plants, power houses and lines, etc. Sec. 32.b - With approval of the Rural Electrification Bureau, to expropriate.
- ONT. As set up in the Letters Patent and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.
- MAN. As set up in the Letters Patent and approved by the Provincial Secretary.

Objectives and Purposes....cont'd.

SASK.

The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act

Sec. 8 - Numerous ancillary powers to those set up in the Memorandum of Association. Sec. 8.2 - Powers are unlimited by the Act, except that co-operatives may not operate a railway or telegraph line.

The Co-operative Associations Act

General Part 1

Sec. 14.2 - The objects or powers of an association are not limited by the Act, except power to operate a railroad or telegraph line.

Consumers Associations, Part 2

Sec. 67 - Purchasing, processing, manufacturing, hiring and dealing in goods for retail to members.

Production Associations, Part 3

Sec. 79 - Production of natural products, manufacturing, service, farming, processing.

Service Associations, Part 4

Sec. 84 - To promote community welfare, to operate a hall, club room, library, recreation hall, etc., where the income is not payable to or for the benefit (personal) of any member or patron.

Housing Associations, Part 5

Sec. 88 - To build, lease or provide service in housing.
Sec. 89 - May accumulate members savings for housing purposes. May raise funds for, or make loans to members for housing. May provide land, materials or services for housing.

Federations, Part 6

Sec. 99 - May carry on any authorized co-operative enterprise or service incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the members.

ALTA.

The Co-operative Associations Act

Sec. 11 - May carry on any co-operative business including transportation. Sec. 3 - May operate any lawful co-operative business except railroad, banking, insurance or trust. Telephone business excluded by government policy.

Sec. 8 - Broad ancillary powers listed.

Building Associations Act, Part 2

Sec. 32 - To accumulate members savings and loan them to members.

B.C.

Sec. 3 - Associations may be formed to carry on any lawful industry, trade, or business on a co-operative basis, except railways, banking, insurance or trust company. Clubs may be formed, also associations for the promotion of co-operation. Sec. 9 - Ancillary powers listed.

Membership

- NFLD. Sec. 25 - Members must be over 16 years of age, officers over 21 unless provided otherwise by the constitution. Registered societies may be members.
- P.E.I. Sec. 15 - Members must be fully 16 years of age, or as provided by the bylaws. Directors, managers and treasurers must be over 16 years. Registered societies may be members.
- N.S. Sec. 23 - Applications for membership must be in writing and be approved by the directors, according to the standard by-laws.
- N.B. Sec. 16 - All members must be shareholders and all shareholders must be members. Membership must not include both corporate bodies and individuals in the same association. Sec. 18. Members must be 21 years old except under supplementary bylaw or if membership was acquired as a beneficiary.

- QUE. Quebec Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act
 Sec. 3 - An association shall consist of at least 25 persons. All must sign the Memorandum of Association. These are known as the "shareholder-producers." There may also be "affiliated-producers" who pay \$2.00 annual membership fee but do not vote nor attend general meetings. The holders of preferred shares are also non-voting members.

Co-operative Syndicates Act

Sec. 7 - Membership may include school, municipal, and church boards, farmers' clubs and fishermen's associations as well as civil and commercial associations. Sec. 14 - "Auxiliary Members" without voting privileges are permitted. Sec. 5 - Associations shall be composed of persons capable of contracting and whose residence or business is within the territory of the syndicate.

Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act

Sec. 2 - Must include at least 25 persons. Other Fishermen's co-operatives association may be members but may hold 1 share only.

ONT. Corporations Act

Sec. 128 - Transfer of membership in non-stock associations must be approved by the Directors.

- MAN. Sec. 135 - Transfer of membership requires the approval of the Directors.

SASK. The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act

Sec. 19 - Membership restricted to producers and associates in the business. Sec. 20 - Fees or shares must be paid to become member. Sec. 7 - Membership may be divided into sections according to products with varying fees between the sections.

The Co-operative Associations Act

Part 1 - General

Sec. 34 - Minimum age of members 16; of officers 18 years.
 Sec. 23 - Applications must be approved by directors.
 Sec. 32 - Patronage shares may be issued to spouse who also becomes member.

Housing Associations - Part 5

Sec. 93 - Financial resources of prospective members must be investigated.

Federations- Part 6

Sec. 101 - May include any associations whose business is conducted in accordance with co-operative, credit union or mutual principles.

Membershipcont'd.

- ALTA. Alberta Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 19.5 - Persons of 16 years may be members, 21 years for directors. Sec. 19 - Directors to approve all members. Membership may be transferred. Sec. 21 - Any member may inspect the membership or share register, but not a loan, deposit or business account.
- Building Associations Act, Part 2
Sec. 37 - Subscribers to the Memorandum of Agreement are members. Other persons may join by purchase of shares and by entering their names on the register. Sec. 39 - Members may withdraw according to bylaws which may provide age limit.
- B.C. Co-operative Associations Act, 1955
Schedule B - Members must be over 16 years of age. Officers of association must be 21 years or over. Corporations may be members according to by-laws. Sec. 22 - Member may withdraw, per rules, or may be expelled with a refund of amount paid on shares.

Directors

- NFLD. The rules provide that the number of directors shall be not less than 3 for a credit society, 9 for a consumer society, and 5 for a producer society. Direction of housing societies is through member meetings and committees. The Board of Directors of Consumer and Producer societies must not include more than one paid employee of the Society. Directors are not paid but expenses are reimbursed.
- P.E.I. Sec. 27 - Bylaws may provide that directors must not be in arrears with their association and that their volume of business with the association must be at least 25 per cent of the average per member.
- N.S. Sec. 32 - A minimum of five directors is required, the maximum number and the term of office are set out in the by-laws. An employee may be a director if the inspector approves. Directors must not be in arrears, or party to a contract (other than marketing) with the association.
- N.B. Sec. 30 - The number of directors may be from 5 to 15. Sec. 36 - Bylaws may require that directors must not be in arrears, and must do a volume of business at least equal to 25% of the average per member. Sec. 34 - Must be over 21 years old. No provision for pay.
- QUE. Co-operation Agricultural Associations Act
 Sec. 11 - From 5 to 15 directors depending on number of members.
 Sec. 18 - Directors serve without pay but president may be paid as manager. Secretary-treasurer and manager may be non-members.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
 Sec. 15 - A minimum of 5 directors is required. Sec. 23 - Service is gratuitous. Sec. 17 - The manager must be a director and may be paid.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
 Sec. 10 - Five directors. Sec. 15 - No pay to directors.
- Rural Electrification Act
 Sec. 35 - From 3 to 15 directors. Sec. 59 - Service is gratuitous.
- ONT. The Corporations Act
 Sec. 297 - Directors must be at least 21 years of age. Number of directors is set out in the Memorandum of Agreement but may be changed by a Special Resolution.
- MAN. The Companies Act
 Covered by bylaws in the Memorandum of Agreement.
- SASK. The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act, 1954
 Sec. 26 - At least 3 directors. Sec. 32 - Directors may not have business contracts with the association unless the members' approve.
 Sec. 35 - Two-thirds majority is required to remove directors.
 Sec. 36 - Remuneration is allowed.
- The Co-operative Associations Act
Part 1 - General
 Sec. 75 - At least six directors are required for consumer associations. Sec. 46 - Other associations require three directors. Sec. 55 - Two-thirds majority is required to remove a director. Sec. 52 - Members must approve directors contracts for gain with the co-operatives.

Directorscont'd.

- ALTA. Co-operative Associations Act, 1946
Bylaws may require that directors must do a certain amount of
business with the association. Minimum of 5 directors, per bylaws.
- Building Associations Act, Part 2 -
Sec. 36 - Directors to have general direction and supervision.
May appoint officers.
- B.C. Co-operative Associations Act, 1955
Sec. 27 - Minimum of 3 directors. Remuneration decided by
general meeting.

Bylaws

- NFLD. Standard bylaws for each class of society are provided in the Rules.
- P.E.I. Sec. 10 - Standard bylaws are available and may be prescribed by the Supervisor. Bylaws are to be approved by the Supervisor.
- N.S. Sec. 19 - Standard bylaws may be amended and supplementary bylaws passed on approval of the Inspector.
- N.B. Sec. 41 - Standard bylaws may be amended by supplementary bylaws on approval of the Inspector. Supplementary bylaws require two-thirds majority.
Sec. 68 - Lieutenant Governor may make regulations.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act
Sec. 21 - The general meeting may adopt bylaws to regulate internal government if they are compatible with provincial law. Directors may adopt bylaws compatible with those adopted by general meeting. No standard bylaws issued under the act.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
Standard bylaws have not been prepared by the provincial government authorities but are available from provincial co-operative bodies or unions for some types of associations. Sec. 14 - The general meeting may adopt bylaws to regulate all things connected with internal government of the association.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 11 - The association or the directors may make, amend or repeal bylaws re admission, transfer of shares, etc. Standard bylaws have been prepared under the Act.
- Rural Electrification Act
Sec. 38 - The directors may make bylaws, subject to approval of the general meeting. Sec. 44 - Amendments to bylaws require the approval of three-quarters of the members present at a special general meeting. No standard bylaws issued. Most bylaws require approval of the Rural Electrification Bureau.
- ONT. Sec. 137 - Two-thirds majority required to approve bylaws.
Sec. 138 - Copies of bylaws to be filed with Provincial Secretary.
- MAN. Sec. 128 - General bylaws to be filed with the Application for Letters Patent. Standard bylaws are available.
Sec. 128-3 - Standard bylaws may be amended by a majority vote on approval of the registrar.
- SASK. The Co-operative Marketing Association Act, 1954
Sec. 14 - Amendment to bylaws requires two-thirds majority.
Sec. 61 - Registrar will prepare bylaws.
- The Co-operative Associations Act
Part I - General
Sec. 19 - Bylaws may be altered on two-thirds majority.
Sec. 6 - Supplementary bylaws may change or adopt regulations in the standard bylaws.
- Production Associations, Part 3
Sec. 81 - Bylaws may provide for the amount of members contributions and for working and other capital, as well as for labor. Bylaws may also provide for valuations, arbitration, wage reserve funds or withdrawal of members.

Bylawscont'd.SASK.Housing Associations, Part 5

Sec. 95 - Supplemental bylaws are required for special features.

Federations, Part 6

Sec. 100 - May enact bylaws which are not contrary to law.

ALTA.Co-operative Associations Act

Sec. 2 - Extraordinary resolution requires three-quarter majority.

Sec. 16 Standard bylaws may be changed by supplementary bylaws.

Sec. 16.7 - Standard bylaws prevail where conflicting.

Building Associations Act, Part 2

Sec. 33 - The Building Associations Advisory Board may prescribe bylaws but each association may adopt supplementary bylaws subject to approval of the Board and the Registrar.

B.C.

Sec. 25 - Standard bylaws are available under Schedule B. Additions or changes in the bylaws require an extraordinary resolution which must be approved by the supervisor, and registered.

Voting

- NFLD. Sec. 13 - One vote per member. A member which is an association may have more than one vote.
- P.E.I. Sec. 22 - One vote per member, no proxy.
- N.S. Sec. 50 - One vote per member. Delegate voting allowed. No proxy.
- N.B. One vote. No proxy. Sec. 20 - Bylaws may provide that members may not vote unless their volume of business is above a set minimum.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Association Act
 Sec. 20 - One vote per member. No proxies allowed.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
 Sec. 25 - No proxy voting but delegate may vote. One vote only per associate whatever the shareholdings. Bylaws may provide that three months membership is required to vote.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
 Sec. 18 - One vote per shareholder after \$1.00 has been paid by him on each share.
- Rural Electrification Act
 Sec. 41 - One vote per member. No proxy voting.
- ONT. Sec. 136.2 - One vote per member including corporate members. No proxy. A member-corporation may appoint an officer to vote for it.
- MAN. Sec. 134 - One vote per member. No proxy except for corporate member or delegate. Under the general bylaws a tie vote results in a lost motion. Delegate voting.
- SASK. The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act
 Sec. 42 - No proxy voting. Tie votes mean motion is lost. Delegate voting.
- Co-operative Associations Act
 General - Part 1
 Sec. 19.2c - Bylaws may provide that members in order to vote must patronize or have patronage loans or deferred dividends. Sec. 62 - Delegate voting permitted. Sec. 61a. - Bylaws may divide territory into districts for annual or special meetings. Meetings are called in each district instead of one central meeting. Voting privileges and required majorities are not altered by the use of this system.
- ALTA. The Co-operative Associations Act
 Sec. 24.3 - One member one vote only. No proxy except for delegates.
- B.C. Sec. 24 - One vote per member. Sec. 26 - Delegate voting may be provided. Sec. 24.5 - Only those members who sell their main crops through the co-operative may vote.

Capitalization

- NFLD. Par value of \$5.00 for shares of all societies, except provincial credit society with par \$25.00. Value must not exceed par.
- P.E.I. Sec. 22 - Capital and par value of shares are set out in the Memorandum of Association. Sec. 30 - Capital may be increased through new issues of shares. Patronage dividends may be paid in shares. Sec. 7.6 - Associations may repurchase shares of non-active or retiring members. Standard bylaws permit directors to repurchase members shares in excess of one share if directors consider capital is in excess of amount required.
- N.S. Par value as per Memorandum of Association. Sec. 16 - Share capital may be increased with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution. Sec. 27 - The number of shares or of members may not be reduced more than 10% in any one year or more than 25% in total through repayments on account of withdrawals or expulsions.
- N.B. Sec. 43 - Par value as set out in Letters of Incorporation and per bylaws.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act
Sec. 5 - Par value \$10.00 for Common Shares. May be paid in installments. Associations may issue preferred shares.
- Co-operative Syndicate Act
Sec. 9 - Par value may not be less than \$1.00. Sec. 10 - Capital may go above but not below the amount set in the bylaws at the time of incorporation.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 4 - Par \$10.00. Sec. 5 - Total capital may vary.
- Rural Electrification Act
Sec. 26 - Co-operatives formed under the act shall be joint-stock companies with limited liability. Nominal value of shares \$10.00.
Sec. 12 - Loans may be obtained from the province through the Rural Electrification Bureau.
- ONT. Sec. 125 - Preferred or Common shares par value from \$5.00 to \$100.00.
Sec. 126 - Capital may be in form of member loans but interest paid must not exceed 6%. An association may also borrow from members at not over 6%.
- MAN. Sec. 127 - Application for Letters Patent must state the number of shares, type, par value, extent of preference, etc. Rate of interest must not exceed 7 per cent. Preferred shares may be authorized by letters patent but are not used in practice.
- SASK. The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act
Sec. 7 - Capital is outlined in the Memorandum of Association
Sec. 4 - Associations may be either limited or unlimited as to capital, divided into shares or without share capital.
- The Co-operative Associations Act
General - Part 1
Sec. 5 - Either limited or unlimited capital divided into shares or without shares.
- Housing Associations - Part 5
91 - Registrar must approve amount of capital before operations begin.

Capitalizationcont'd.ALTA.The Co-operative Associations Act

Sec. 17 - Associations may have both common and preferred shares. No votes for preferred shares. Value of preferred shares for redemption determined when issued. Par of common shares set out in Memorandum of Association. Sec. 17.3 - Shares may be paid by installment. Sec. 16 - Capital may be increased or shares may be split by amendment to Memorandum of Association.

Building Associations Act - Part 2

Sec. 39 - Par value, number and general description of shares to be contained in the bylaws. Sec. 40 - Liability limited to un-called and unpaid balances.

B.C.Co-operative Associations Act

Sec. 5 - Number of shares is unlimited. Denomination is set by the Memorandum of Association. Members liability is limited to unpaid balance on shares. Sec. 18 - Capital may be reduced as provided by the Companies Act.

Share Holdings

- NFLD. Sec. 5- Not over one-fifth of the total share capital of an association may be held by any member other than a member which is a registered society.
- P.E.I. Sec. 16 - Bylaws declare the number of shares one member may hold. Holdings may increase through application of patronage dividends to shares.
- N.S. No provision for maximum number of shares per member.
- N.B. Sec. 16 requires members to hold at least one share. Sec. 43 - Maximum holdings determined by bylaw, or by resolution of directors approved by the Inspector.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Association Act
 Sec. 5 - Interest on preferred shares not to exceed 7% per annum. No vote nor attendance at meetings for preferred shareholders.
 Sec. 6 - Producer-shareholders must hold at least 5 ordinary shares but may not hold ordinary shares in excess of \$500.00 in value.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
 Sec. 14 - Minors and married women may be ancillary members, and may hold up to \$1,000 in shares. Minimum shares as per bylaw.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
 Sec. 4 - Limit 100 shares per member. Original share payable in 5 annual installments. Additional shares payable as per bylaw.
 Sec. 91 - Maximum shares as per bylaw.
- ONT. No provision for maximum number of shares per member.
- MAN. The Companies Act
 Sec. 134.1 - Holdings are limited to one-twentieth of total ordinary shares.
- SASK. Co-operative Marketing Associations Act
 Sec. 11 - Bylaws may provide limits for shareholdings.
 Sec. 23 - Transfer and redemption of shares is subject to the approval of the directors.
- Co-operative Associations Act
 Sec. 23 - All allotments of shares must be approved by the directors.
- ALTA. Co-operative Associations Act, 1946
 Sec. 17.9 - Limit of 10% of total shares issued may be held by any one member.
- B.C. Sec. 23 - No limit to share-holdings. No joint-ownership of shares.

Reserves

- NFLD. Sec. 43 - As provided for by the Constitution. (Schedule B) At least 5% of net annual surplus to be placed in a general reserve, and up to 10% of the remaining surplus in an Educational Fund which may be given to a co-operative union or society for educational or charitable purposes.
- F.E.I. Sec. 30- At least 10% of net surplus to general reserve till the reserve equals 30 per cent of paid-up capital. Bylaws provide for setting up educational fund from profits.
- N.S. Standard bylaw 46 provides that the directors may set up from surplus such sums for reserves as they see fit.
- N.B. Sec. 57 - At least 5% of yearly surplus must go to a reserve until the reserve is 30% of the capital.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Association Act
Sec. 25 - Reserves according to the bylaws may be set up.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
Sec. 39 - Associations may set up reserve funds from yearly profits. Such reserves may only be divided amongst associates in event of dissolution. The amount, conditions and management of such funds are determined by bylaw.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 22 - May be set up from surplus.
- Rural Electrification Act
The Rural Electrification Bureau must approve the manner of investment of the reserves. Reserves for renewals, contingencies and stabilization of rates are required.
- ONT. Sec. 131 - Reserves may be set up as provided in bylaws.
- MAN. Sec. 140 - At least ten per cent of annual surplus must be placed in reserve, until the reserve equals 30% of paid up capital or such greater amount as provided by the bylaws.

Reserves.....cont'd.SASK.The Co-operative Associations ActGeneral, Part 1

Sec. 122 - Associations having share capital are subject to the provisions of the Saskatchewan Companies Act where those provisions are not inconsistent with this act.

Consumers Associations, Part 2

Sec. 77 - A minimum of 10% of net surplus must be placed in a reserve until the reserve fund amounts to at least 10% of the total assets.

Production Associations, Part 3

Sec. 83 - As per bylaws.

Housing Associations, Part 5

Sec. 96 - Annual contributions to a sinking fund which shall be set up for the repayment of bonds or other issues.

Sec. 97 - Other reserves required.

All sections of the Act require reserves to be set up before the distribution of earnings.

The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act

Reserves are set up as are provided for in the members marketing contracts, or in the bylaws. Sec. 64 - The provisions of the Saskatchewan Companies Act re joint-stock companies apply where they are not inconsistent with this Act.

ALTA.Co-operative Associations Act, 1946

As required in bylaws.

B.C.Co-operative Associations Act, 1955

Sec. 12 - Minimum of 10% of surplus each year till reserve is as prescribed in relation to capital. Reserve may be invested or employed in the association.

Distribution of Surplus

- NFLD. Schedule B - Distribution to be (a) at least 5% to a general reserve, (b) not over 10% of the remainder may be credited to an Educational Fund, (c) up to 5% interest may be paid on shares, (d) remainder may be credited to patronage dividends.
- P.E.I. Sec. 30 - Directors shall apportion surplus as follows, (a) at least 10% of net surplus to a reserve fund, (b) up to 5% in an Educational or Welfare Fund, and (c) interest at not over 6% shall be paid on shares from net surplus. Remainder of surplus shall be divided among patrons and shareholders according to patronage. Bylaws may provide that dividends be retained as loans or applied to share capital.
- N.S. Sec. 35 - Net earnings shall be paid or allocated in the manner set forth in the bylaws.
- N.B. Sec. 57 - According to bylaws.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Association Act
Sec. 25 - General meeting decides the amount of operating surplus to be distributed. Distribution is provided by bylaws.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
Sec. 38 - According to bylaws. Amount is determined by the general meeting.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 22 - Dividends shall not exceed 6% of the paid-up capital if the reserve is less than the subscribed capital. If reserve is greater than subscribed capital an association, after paying a dividend of not over 6% on paid-up capital and adding at least 10% of profits to the Reserve, may distribute the remainder of the profits on a patronage basis.
- Rural Electrification Act
Sec. 51 - Surplus to be divided among members as refund or reduction of rates.
- ONT. Sec. 131 - Bylaws may provide for a reserve fund and a dividend of not over 8 per cent on paid-up share capital before any other distribution of surplus. Sec. 132 - Remaining surplus to be allotted to patronage dividends according to bylaw.
- MAN. Sec. 140 - Interest at not over 7% may be paid on capital by bylaw. The remaining surplus may be paid in dividends according to the volume of business done, or may be applied to the purchase of shares or membership fees for members or patrons.

Distribution of Surplus...cont'd.

SASK.

The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act

Sec. 11 - Shares may be allotted in lieu of cash dividend, or the patronage dividends may be retained as loans.

The Co-operative Associations Act

General - Part 1

Sec. 19 - Per bylaw. Surplus may be applied to purchase of shares, or retained. Sec. 20a - A three-fourths majority is required to convert patronage loans to shares by bylaws.

Consumers Associations - Part 2

Sec. 77 - Interest on shares limited to 5%. Patronage dividends may be paid to members and patrons according to bylaws.

Production Associations - Part 3

Sec. 82 - Interest at not over 5% may be paid on capital provided that the total so paid is not over half the net earnings unless the bylaws provide otherwise.

Community Service Associations, Part 4

Sec. 86 - No interest or dividends to members or patrons. Any surplus not reserved for the development of the services may be donated to charity.

Housing Associations - Part 5

Sec. 98 - Surplus shall be paid to members in proportion to patronage.

ALTA.

Co-operative Associations Act

Sec. 31 - Surplus to be allocated within six months. Standard bylaws provide for distribution as follows, (1) to Reserves, (2) Interest or dividends as determined by directors at not over 5%. (3) Patronage dividends.

B.C.

Co-operative Associations Act

Sec. 12a - From 10% to 30% of net surplus, depending on the amount of paid-up capital, to be added to a general reserve according to rules. Sec. 12b - Dividend, at not over 3% to be paid on capital. (c) Distribution of patronage dividends according to rules. Any remaining surplus may be used by the association, or donated.

Revolving of Shares

- NFLD. Money paid on shares may be withdrawn with the approval of the Directors.
- P.E.I. Sec. 30.8 - Dividends may be allotted by bylaw towards purchase of shares. Standard bylaws provide for repurchase of shares if capital is in excess of requirements.
- N.S. No mention of application of dividends to the purchase of shares.
- N.B. May be provided in bylaws.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act
Sec. 25 - The general meeting shall decide on the surplus to be allotted, and the portion, if any, to be allocated to refunds.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
Sec. 38 - Bylaws concerning allotment and payment of surplus shall bind the association and its members.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
No provisions.
- Rural Electrification Act
No provisions.
- ONT. Dividends may be applied to purchase shares. Sec. 134-a- A company may repurchase its shares for redemption.
- MAN. The Companies Act - Part VII
Sec. 140 - Bylaws may provide for the application of patronage dividends to purchase of shares.
- SASK. Co-operative Marketing Associations Act
Co-operative Associations Act
Under both acts, shares may be allotted in lieu of payment of patronage dividends and shares may also be redeemed.
- ALTA. Co-operative Associations Act, 1946
Standard bylaws provide for deferring dividends. Directors may approve the repurchase of shares of retiring member.
- B.C. Sec. 11 - An association may redeem and reissue its own shares, but financial stability must not be impaired in so doing,
Sec. 18 - An association may reduce its shares in any way authorized by The Companies Act.

Shares of Deceased Member

- NFLD. Schedule B, Rule 6 - Members shall nominate the person to whom their shares and other equity shall be paid or transferred.
 Sec. 31 - If there is no nominee, or if the nominee requests, the society shall within 30 days transfer or pay the value of the deceased members interest to his representative if qualified to be a member, or to some other qualified person.
- P.E.I. Sec. 17 - A member may nominate a person to whom his shares shall be transferred at his death, even although the rules declare that shares are generally non-transferable. On proof of death the directors, at their option, shall either transfer the shares or pay the full value of the member's interest in the co-operatives.
- N.S. Sec. 26 - A member, over 21 years of age, whose shares, loans and deposits do not exceed \$200 in value, may nominate a person to whom his shares, loans and deposits shall be transferred at his decease, even although shares of the association are generally not transferable. Sec. 26-d - If no executor is appointed within six months the directors may, at their option, either transfer the shares, loans and deposits to the nominee, or pay him the full value. Sec. 27 - The number of members or of shares outstanding shall not be reduced by more than 10% of capital or membership in any year, or by more than 25% in total through such payments, withdrawals or expulsions.
- N.B. Sec. 51-2 - A member, other than a corporation, may nominate a person to whom his shares and interest in the association shall pass upon his death. Sec. 51-3 - Such shares or interest may, at the option of the directors, be purchased for the association. Shares when so purchased shall be cancelled. Sec. 51-1 - In general, all transfers of shares are subject to the approval of the directors.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act -
 Sec. 6 - Shares are transferable as prescribed by the bylaws. Shares may only be assigned to transferees accepted by the directors.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act - Sec. 40 - The heirs or representatives of a deceased member's estate shall recover his share or interest in the association in the manner determined by this section of the Act. Sec. 10 - Capital must never be reduced below the amount established by the bylaws.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act -
 Sec. 6 - Same as the Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act
- ONT. Sec. 52 - On the death of a shareholder a company may transfer shares to the name of a "successor", or may pay the principal or any dividend or interest to the "successor". Sec. 127 - A corporation without share capital shall pay any money owing to the member.
- MAN. Bylaws 8 - Upon surrender of the share certificates of a deceased member his estate is entitled to a refund of his paid-up capital within twelve months, less amounts owing to the association by the member's estate.

SASK.

Co-operative Associations Act

Sec. 31 - Shares and membership may be assigned, transferred, redeemed or repurchased on the approval of the directors.
Sec. 33 - Payment of equities, including interests of deceased members, shall be made in such order or priority as described by the bylaws or the directors but must not impair the financial stability. If stability would be impaired repayment may be deferred for one year. Directors may offer a reduced amount in settlement but acceptance is not compulsory.
Sec. 35 - Payment may be made to an executor without probate of the will in Saskatchewan. If a member dies intestate with other assets of under \$500 his interest may be distributed under the Intestate Succession Act.

Co-operative Marketing Associations Act -

Sec. 24-1. If a deceased member's assets in Saskatchewan are not over \$500 outside of his interest in the association, and no legal representative has been appointed in Saskatchewan within six months, then the association may pay or transfer the member's interest to his next of kin.

ALTA.

Co-operative Associations Act

Sec. 18-1. A member may nominate the successor to his share, which shall be transferable to the nominee even though the shares of the association may not be generally transferable. The directors shall, at their option, either transfer the shares or pay the full value of his interest to the nominee. Sec. 18-2. If a member dies intestate his interest shall be transferred or paid by the directors without letters of administration to those who appear to the directors to be entitled to it. Sec. 18-3. Payments or transfers made by the directors on the demise of a member are valid.

Building Associations Act

Sec. 33 - To be provided for in the bylaws.

B.C.

Sec. 22 - A member may transfer his shares. Sec. 23-2. The shares or other interest of a member in an association shall be personal estate. Schedule B, Rule 5. If a member dies, the directors may either register the person entitled to his shares as a member, or redeem the shares by paying to the beneficiary the amount paid up on the shares.

Withdrawal of Membership Equities

- NFLD. Rules 5, Schedule B (Form 2)
No restrictions on withdrawal of net equity. Board may suspend payment for sixty days. Sec. 14 - Maximum of holdings permitted must be observed in transferring shares.
- P.E.I. Sec. 23.2) Shares of withdrawing members may be acquired by the association at par or paid-up value or, if capital is impaired, at a price which appears fair and reasonable to the director.
Such shares shall be cancelled by the association.
- N.S. Sec. 28 - Bylaws may provide for members' withdrawal and for refund of share capital and other free credits, if the directors approve and capital is not impaired thereby.
- N.B. Sec. 21 - Shares in excess of those required for membership may be retired upon such terms as may be specified by the bylaw or as determined by the directors. The association is not compelled to repurchase while capital is impaired.
- QUE Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act
Sec. 12 - The association may make bylaws respecting the transfer of shares.
- Co-operative Syndicate Act
Sec. 46 - Share capital may be repaid to retired or dismissed members from surplus funds but not in sufficient quantity to impair minimum capital required.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 6 - Shares transferable on approval of Directors.
- Rural Electrification Act
No provision.
- ONT. Sec. 127 - Membership of inactive or deceased members of non-stock corporation may be cancelled with refund of equity.
- MAN. Equities of members who can not use the co-operative are refundable but such refunds must not impair the financial stability. The directors may value the shares for repurchase when capital has been impaired. Membership fees and rights are forfeited on withdrawal or expulsion at the discretion of the directors.

Withdrawal of Membership Equities

SASK.

Co-operative Marketing Associations Act

Sec. 25 - Directors must approve withdrawal of equities. Repayment of equities must not impair the financial stability of the association. The directors may offer less than the face value if repurchase of shares at par would result in impairment of capital. A fund may be set aside from which may be paid equities withdrawn on account of death, illness, or removal from the area.

Co-operative Associations Act

Withdrawal may be according to bylaw. If not provided for in the bylaws withdrawals must be according to the Act.

Sec. 31 - Withdrawal requires directors approval. Membership must not be reduced below the minimum required for incorporation.

Sec. 33 - Up to six months notice of withdrawal may be required. Directors shall repurchase shares and repay other equities with accrued interest. Sec. 33.5 - Where financial stability is impaired and repayment at par is inequitable then directors may offer a reduced amount, or payment may be suspended on approval of the annual meeting and the registrar.

ALTA.

Co-operative Associations Act

Sec. 32 - Up to 6 months notice of withdrawal of equities may be required. Equities repaid in any year must not total more than 10% of the working capital. Equities need not be repaid if it would impair the financial stability. Equities other than shares are refundable at face value. Shares may be repurchased at par or paid-up value, if capital is not impaired.

B.C.

Sec. 11 - An association may redeem and reissue its own shares. The supervisor may suspend the right to redeem and reissue if he considers the financial position to be impaired. Sec. 22 - A member may withdraw from an association or transfer his shares, subject to the rules.

Dissolution

- NFLD. Sec. 52 - An association may be wound-up by order of the Supreme Court, by cancellation of registry, or by resolution or consent of three-quarters of the members. Undistributed surplus may be donated for the benefit of the community.
- P.E.I. Sec. 39 - An association may be dissolved by instrument of dissolution approved by two-thirds of the members and filed with the Registrar, or by the Lieutenant-Governor if the association is inactive for two consecutive years.
- N.S. Sec. 39 - The Minister, on the report of the Inspector, may order an association to be wound-up under the Companies' Winding-Up Act, Sec. 40 - Inactive associations may be wound-up.
- N.B. Sec. 63 - The Lieutenant-Governor may cancel letters of incorporation for fraud or when the association is inactive or has insufficient members. Sec. 64 - A two-thirds majority of members representing over half of the shares may surrender the charter.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Association Act
No provision.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
Sec. 29 - The general meeting decides on dissolution. No dissolution if ten members object. Remaining assets of a credit association go to public works in the territory if the association is dissolved.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 25 - Minister may dissolve an association which has been inactive for two years. Net proceeds of liquidation shall be paid to shareholders in proportion to shares subscribed and paid for.
- Rural Electrification Act
No provision.
- ONT. Part VII of the Ontario Corporations Act concerning winding-up applies to co-operatives.
Sec. 135 - Member loans and patronage returns rank after ordinary debts of the corporation in distribution of the assets of a non-stock company. Remaining assets distributed as per bylaws.
- MAN. Co-operatives may be wound-up under Part 15 of the Manitoba Companies Act, or on the approval of a special resolution by three-quarters of the voting members present at the meeting.

DissolutionSASK.Co-operative Marketing Associations Act

Sec. 50 - Dissolution requires a majority vote of three-quarters. The Registrar may require the vote to represent at least 25% of the members' total interest. No distribution of assets until six weeks after publication of Registrar's approval of dissolution. Sec. 51 - The Registrar may dissolve an inactive association. The Lieutenant-Governor may order dissolution for fraud or failure to comply with the Act.

Surplus at dissolution may be used for local welfare, or if over \$5,000, may be placed in a trust account to be used as provided for in the trust deed.

Co-operative Associations Act

Provisions are similar to those of the Marketing Associations Act.

ALTA.Co-operative Associations Act

Sec. 33 - The Registrar on the advice of the Supervisor may dissolve inactive associations. Liquidation must be approved by the Supervisor. Sec. 38 - Powers of the liquidator are outlined. Sec. 52 - The Minister may liquidate an association for mismanagement, or if it is not operated according to co-operative principles. Sec. 34 - The directors may pass a resolution requesting the supervisor to appoint a liquidator.

Building Associations Act, Part 2

Sec. 41 - Dissolution requires approval of two-thirds of the members.

B.C.

Sec. 50 - Lieutenant Governor may dissolve an association. The Companies Act applies when winding-up. Sec. 51 - An association may surrender its charter following which it is dissolved under the provisions of the Companies Act.

Power to Invest

- NFLD. Sec. 40 - Associations may invest or deposit as provided by the Rules in registered bonds, authorized trustee funds, shares of other societies having limited liability, or in incorporated co-operatives approved by the registrar.
- P.E.I. Sec. 5 - An association may purchase bonds and other securities of any incorporated company or society having objects wholly or in part similar to those of co-operative associations.
- N.S. Sec. 12.N - May invest as determined by the directors provided that investments in other than "trustee funds" require an extraordinary resolution.
- N.B. Sec. 72 - May purchase securities of any company, association or society incorporated under the Legislature or the Parliament of Canada, having objects similar in whole or in part.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act - Sec. 5.8 - May invest in shares of Co-operative Fédérée.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act -
Sec. 40 - Permissible investments confined to government and other closely supervised issues.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 29 - May invest in shares of co-operative Fédérée.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act - Sec. 40 - Permissible investments confined to government and other closely supervised issues.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 29 - May invest in shares of co-operative Fédérée.
- ONT. Sec. 22.1.t - All corporations possess incidental power to invest company funds as may be determined. No special provisions concerning investments for co-operatives are found in the act.
- MAN. Sec. 25 - Form D. Incidental or ancillary powers of all corporations include, subject to the provisions of the charter, the power to invest company funds. No special provisions for co-operatives.
- SASK. Co-operative Marketing Associations Act - Sec. 8.n) Associations may invest money not immediately required in such manner as may be determined.
- Co-operative Associations Act
Part 1, General
Sec. 14 m- May invest society funds as may from time to time be determined.
- ALTA. Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 12.d - May buy and sell shares etc., of any company incorporated in Alberta having similar objects.
- Building Associations Act
Sec. 33 - Standard bylaws may provide for investment of funds.
- B.C. Sec. 9 - Association funds may be invested as determined by the directors in securities of any company having similar objects.
Sec. 10 - Co-operatives must not lend to or invest in a company which in the opinion of the Supervisor is not a co-operative.

Borrowing Powers

- NFLD. Sec. 36 - As provided by the Rules and constitution. Rules B.2 - A society may borrow up to 50% of paid-up share capital.
- P.E.I. Sec. 8 - Directors may borrow for any purpose of the association as they consider necessary.
- N.S. Sec. 13 - As provided by the bylaws.
- N.B. Sec. 53 - An association may incur liability on its credit or give security for the loan of capital or operating funds.
- QUE. Co-operation Agricultural Associations Act
 Sec. 13 - May assign unpaid calls or produce as security for loans. Borrowings shall not exceed four times the subscribed shares and reserve fund.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
 Sec. 16.2 - Borrowings shall not exceed twice the amount of reserves plus unimpaired paid-up capital excluding members savings and secured loans.
- Fishermen's Co-operatives Associations Act
 Sec. 12 - Directors are authorized to borrow. May offer assets as security. Sec. 12-2 - Loans are limited to four times shares plus reserve.
- Rural Electrification Act
 Sec. 12d - The Rural Electrification Bureau is empowered to make loans to electricity co-operative secured by the property affected.
- ONT. The same privileges re borrowing are allowed to co-operatives as to ordinary associations. Sec. 133 - Bylaws may authorize associations to retain dividends as loans.
- MAN. Directors may pledge assets as security for loans. Manitoba Securities Board must approve issues of securities.
- SASK. The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act
 Sec. 8.b - Ancillary powers include power to borrow as the association thinks fit, particularly by the issue of bonds, stocks, etc., on the security of the capital and other assets.
- Co-operative Associations Act, Part 1
 Part 1 - General
 Sec. 14 - Ancillary powers allow borrowing on the security of merchandise, also through the sale of securities approved by the Co-operative Securities Board and the Registrar.
- ALTA. Co-operative Associations Act
 Sec. 12 - May borrow as necessary. Bylaws provide for borrowing of dividends by the association.
- Building Associations Act, Part 2
 Sec. 33 - Standard bylaws may include provisions.
- B.C. Sec. 9 - Subject to the rules, an association may borrow for purpose of the business, on such security as it sees fit. If the security offered is substantial the approval of the supervisor is required.

Marketing Contracts

NFLD. Sec. 27 - Contracts may be entered into by a society as between private persons.

P.E.I. Sec. 6 - An association may contract in its corporate name in the same manner as between persons.

N.S. Sec. 33 - Associations may enter into marketing and other contracts as between persons.

N.B. Not specifically provided for.

QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act
13a - Both shareholder-producers and affiliated producers must sign 3 year contracts to deliver, sell or purchase certain products. Sec. 14 - If contract is not fulfilled, the directors may strike off the member's name and convert his ordinary shares to preferred shares. Sec. 15 - Association may sell member's produce without the approval of the member.

Co-operative Syndicates Act
No specific provisions in the act for marketing contracts.

Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Not specific provisions.

Rural Electrification Act
No specific provisions.

ONT. No specific provisions.

MAN. The Companies Act
Sec. 139 - Corporations may enter into marketing contracts with members and make advances on payments.

SASK. The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act, 1954
Sec. 16 - Provides for contracts with members.

Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 14 - Incidental powers include provisions re contracts

ALTA. Co-operative Associations Act, 1946
Sec. 25 - Contracts may be made as between persons. Sec. 46 - Failure to make delivery under a contract in 12 months cancels membership.

Building Associations Act, Part 2
Not provided for.

B.C. Sec. 20 - Contracts are defined and limitations are given in the Act. Penalties for breach of contract are provided.

Loans from Members

- N.F.L.D. Rules - Schedule B - Patronage dividends and interest may be credited to member loans. Consumer co-operatives may accept deposits on account.
- P.E.I. Sec. 30 - Patronage dividends may be retained as loans from members. Loans may be withdrawn on 90 days notice.
- N.S. Sec. 34 - Bylaws may authorize borrowing from members for periods of over 90 days. Such money to be credited to Loan Capital Account.
- N.B. Sec. 55 - An association may borrow by issuing bonds or debentures for capital expenditures on terms approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Associations Act
 Sec. 130 - Directors may borrow money and give security. Total to be borrowed from all sources not to exceed four times the subscribed shares and reserve. No specific provisions for loans from members.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
 Sec. 1c.2 - Borrowings must not exceed twice the Special Reserve Fund and the paid-up unimpaired capital. No specific provisions re loans from members.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
 Sec. 12 - May borrow on the security of the property of the association. Total borrowed from all sources must not exceed four times the subscribed shares plus reserve. No provision for loans from members.
- Rural Electrification Act
 Sec. 61 - Credit Unions may make loans to Electricity Co-operatives. No provision for loans from members.
- C.T. Sec. 126 - Capital of corporations without share capital may be in the form of member loans. A corporation may borrow from its members on term or demand with or without interest. Interest must not exceed 6%.
- N.E. Loans of patronage dividends are permitted as provided by the general bylaws but provision must be made for repayment.
- S.A.S.K. The Co-operatives Associations Act
Part 1 - General
 19 - Loans of retained patronage dividends may be permitted by bylaws.
- A.L. Co-operatives Associations Act, 1946
 Sec. 26 - Bylaws may authorize loans for periods over 90 days. Such loans to be credited to an account known as Loan Capital Account. Sec. 14 - Standard bylaws provide for borrowing of dividends by an association.
- Building Associations Act, Part 2
 No provisions.
- .C. Sec. 9.7 - An association may borrow for the purposes of its business. If the amount is substantial the approval of the Supervisor is required.

Loans to Members

<u>NFLD.</u>	Sec. 35 - Loans permitted by the Act if it is not contrary to the constitution.
<u>P.E.I.</u>	No provision.
<u>N.S.</u>	No provision.
<u>N.B.</u>	No provision.
<u>QUE.</u>	<u>Agricultural Associations Act</u> Sec. 40 - Credit associations formed under the act may loan and give credit to members.
	<u>Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act</u> No provisions.
	<u>Rural Electrification Act</u> Sec. 12 - The Rural Electrification Bureau may assist farmer members of co-operatives with the interest payments on their loans to install power on their farms.
<u>CNT.</u>	Same provisions as for ordinary corporations. Bylaws may authorize loans to employees, whether or not they are shareholders or directors, to acquire housing or the company's shares.
<u>MAN.</u>	Same provisions as apply to ordinary corporations.
<u>SASK.</u>	<u>Co-operative Marketing Associations Act</u> Sec. 8.f - May make advances to members on such terms as may seem expedient.
	<u>Co-operative Associations Act</u> No provisions.
<u>ALTA.</u>	<u>Co-operative Associations Act</u> No provision.
	<u>Building Associations Act, Part 2</u> Sec. 33 - Method and terms of loans are set out in the bylaws.
<u>B.C.</u>	Sec. 11 - An association may advance money to or guarantee the contracts of its members on the security of real and personal property.

Auditors

- NFLD. A society may appoint an auditor who is approved by the Registrar.
Sec. 17 - The inspector may audit an association. Annual audit is required.
- P.E.I. Sec. 28 - Must be approved by the Registrar or the Supervisor.
Annual audit required.
- N.S. Sec. 14 - Must be approved by the Inspector. Auditor is appointed at each annual general meeting. Annual audit required
- N.B. Sec. 59 - Must be approved by the Inspector. Auditor must report to the Inspector any defalcation or improper procedure.
Audit required annually.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Association Act
Appointed by general meeting. Annual audit required.
- Co-operative Syndicate Act
Audit is done by an inspector from the Federation. Sec. 54 -
Provincial Treasurer may appoint an auditor. Annual audit required.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 17 - Auditor appointed by the general meeting. Annual audit required.
- Rural Electrification Act
Sec. 43 - Appointed by the annual meeting. Annual audit required.
- ONT. Appointed by annual meeting. Annual audit required.
- MAN. Sec. 143 - Annual audit is required. Provincial Secretary may have a special audit made.
- SASK. The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act
Sec. 45 - Annual audit is required.
- The Co-operative Associations Act
Part 1, General
Sec. 42 - Annual audit is required.
- ALTA. Building Associations Act - Part 2
Sec. 30 - Auditor, approved by the Minister, to be appointed.
- The Co-operative Associations Act
Appointed as provided in bylaws. Annual audit.
- B.C. Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 36 - Appointed by general meeting. Annual audit.

Credit

- NFLD. Sec. 38 - Purchasing and distributing transactions of societies must be for cash. Credit may be allowed to a member up to 75% of his share capital if bylaws permit it.
- P.E.I. No provision.
- N.S. No provision.
- N.P. Sec. 52 - Credit may be accepted from other associations. Bylaws may be passed governing credit in general. Sec. 54 - Credit may be allowed if provided for in the bylaws.
- QUE. Co-operative Associations Act
No provisions.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
Sec. 40 - Only credit associations may allow credit to members.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
No provisions.
- Rural Electrification Act
No provisions.
- ONT. No provision.
- MAN. No provision.
- SASK. Co-operative Associations Act
Consumers Associations - Part 2
Sec. 68-72 - Associations may purchase and sell for credit under certain circumstances.
- Co-operative Marketing Associations Act
No provisions.
- ALTA. The Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 27 to 30 - Restrictions on credit sales.
- Building Associations Act, Part 2
No provisions.
- B.C. No provision.

Bonding

- NFLD. Sec. 46 - Bond required from officers whose duties include the receipt or charge of money.
- P.E.I. Sec. 32 - Approved security is required.
- N.S. Bylaws may require insurance.
- N.B. Sec. 75 - Required for persons engaged in certain duties.
- QUE. Co-operative Agricultural Association Act
Sec. 28 - Secretary-Treasurer must provide bond.
- Co-operative Syndicates Act
Sec. 14 - Provided in Act.
- Fishermen's Co-operative Associations Act
Sec. 26 - Secretary-Treasurer to furnish bond.
- Rural Electrification Act
No provisions.
- ONT. Sec. 67 - May be provided in bylaws.
- MAN. Required under general bylaws.
- SASK. The Co-operative Marketing Association Act, 1954
Sec. 34 - Required in some cases.
- The Co-operative Associations Act
Part 1 - General
Sec. 54 - Required for some positions.
- ALTA. Co-operative Associations Act
Provided in standard bylaws.
- Building Associations Act, Part 2
No provisions.
- B.C. Sec. 29 - Required.

Pension, Medical Plans

<u>NFLD.</u>	No provision.
<u>P.E.I.</u>	No provision.
<u>N.S.</u>	Sec. 12 - May establish and operate pension, benefit and insurance plan.
<u>N.B.</u>	Sec. 76 - Associations may operate plans.
<u>QUE.</u>	No provision.
<u>ONT.</u>	Sec. 22 - Same powers are provided as for ordinary corporations to establish pension and benefit schemes for employees.
<u>MAN.</u>	Sec. 25 - Associations have the same powers as ordinary corporations to establish pension and health plans.
<u>SASK.</u>	<u>The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act</u> Sec. 8 - Permission to establish plans.
	<u>Co-operative Associations Act</u> Sec. 14 - May establish pension and medical plans.
<u>ALTA.</u>	<u>Co-operative Associations Act</u> 12.m - Permission to establish plans.
	<u>Building Associations Act, Part 2</u> No provisions.
<u>B.C.</u>	Sec. 9 - May grant pensions and establish benevolent funds for employees and dependents.

Competition

<u>NFLD.</u>	Registrar will not register a society proposing to compete in service with an existing organization.
<u>F.E.I.</u>	No provision.
<u>N.S.</u>	Sec. 18 - Proposed branches must be approved by the Inspector.
<u>N.B.</u>	Sec. 74 - Retail co-operatives must not operate a store within 5 miles of a store operated by another association without the written consent of the Inspector.
<u>QUE.</u>	<u>Rural Electrification Act</u> Sec. 12.c - Each co-operative is allotted a zone in which it may operate.
<u>ONT.</u>	No provision.
<u>MAN.</u>	No provision.
<u>S.A.S.</u>	No provision
<u>ALTA.</u>	No provision under Co-operative Associations Act. Boundaries of Electrification co-operatives are set by the Alberta Power Commission.
<u>B.C.</u>	No provision.

Party Funds (Political)

<u>NFLD.</u>	No provision.
<u>P.E.I.</u>	Bylaws provide for political, religious and social neutrality.
<u>N.S.</u>	No contributions allowed.
<u>N.B.</u>	No provision.
<u>QUE.</u>	No provision
<u>ONT.</u>	No provision
<u>MAN.</u>	No provision
<u>SASK.</u>	No provision
<u>ALTA.</u>	No contributions allowed
<u>B.C.</u>	No provision



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